

Tolkacheva, N. N., Karpova, T. K., and D'yachenko, P. Ye.

"Determination of the Actual Area of Contact of Contacting Surfaces " p. 46

Sukhoie i granichnoye treniye. Friksionnyye materialy (Dry and Boundary Friction. Friction Materials) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 302 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy, v. 2)

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Resp. Ed.: I. V. Kragel'skiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: K. I. Grigorash; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Telkhomirova.

The collection published by the Institut mashinovedeniya, AN SSSR (Institute of Science of Machines, Academy of Sciences USSR) contains papers presented at the III Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh (Third All-Union Conference on Friction and Wear in Machines, April 9-15, 1958).

8

TOLEKACHEVA, P.M.

Ca

Minerals found in the Serafimovich district of the Stalagrad region. P. M. Tolokacheva. *Trudy Zapovedn. gosudarst. zapovedn. Chernyshiyskogo* 15, No. 1 (Miscellaneous), 11: 71(1910). Analyses of chalk, marl, phosphorites, clays, powd. clay sand, sands, and glauconite are given. W. R. Henn

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TOLKACHEVA, S.

The 6PIP electron-beam tube. Radio no. 9:49-51 S'55. (MLKA 8:11)
(Electron tubes)

AZAT'YAN, A.; TOLKACHEVA, S.

Use of D3-Ts germanium diodes. Radio no.6:34-37 Je '54.(MLRA 7:7)
(Germanium diodes)

AZAT'YAN, A.; TOLKACHEVA, S.

Characteristics of the DG-Ts germanium diodes. Radio no.5:39-41 My '54.
(MLRA 7:5)
(Germanium diodes)

GOL'DREYER, Iona Gutelevich; ROGINSKIY, Vladimir Yur'yevich; TOLKACHEVA,
S.A., redaktor; VORONIN, K.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Nonlinear resistances] Nelineinyye soprotivleniya. Moskva, Gos.energ.
izd-vo, 1956. 86 p. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no.255) (MIRA 10:1)
(Electric resistance)

TOLKACHEVA, SAMUELLA ABRAMOVNA,

AZAT'YAN, Artemiy Dzheymsovich; TOLKACHEVA, Samuella Abramovna; SHUL'GIN,
K.A., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Germanium diode model DG-TS] Germaniye diody DG-Ts. Moskva,
Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1955. 37 p. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no.236)
(Radio--Apparatus and supplies) (MLRA 9:3)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756110006-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756110006-4"

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756110006-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756110006-4"

TOLKACHEVA, T.V., Cand Med Sci -- (dis s) "Treatment of patients
with chronic infectious polyarthrit^{is} of ^{undetermined} ~~the~~ ~~unestablished~~
etiology with Chartaksk^ay mineral water." Tashkent, 1958,
19 pp (Min of Health UzSSR. Uzbek State Sci Res Inst of
Health ~~Resort~~ Science and Physiotherapy in N.A. Semashko)
250 copies (KL, 27-58, 118)

- 223 -

TOLKACHEVA, T.G., VINOGRADOVA, V.S. ARBUZOV, B.A., FUZHENKOVA, A.V., (Chair of Organic chemistry and NII of Chemistry im. A.M. Butlerov of Kazan State University im. V.I. Ul'yanov-Lenin)

"Intermediate Products by the Arbusov Rearrangement" (Promezhutochnyye produkty pri peregruppirovke Arbuzova)

Chemistry and Uses of Organophosphorous Compounds
(Khimiya i primeneniye fosfororganicheskikh sovedneniy),
Trudy of First Conference, 8-10 December 1955, Kazan,
pp. Published by Kazan A'ril. AS USSR, 1957

62-75,

Report discussed by: B. Ya. Teytel'baum (Chem. Inst. im. Acad. A.Ye. Arbuzov, Kazan Aff. AS USSR), M.I. Kabachnik (Inst. Elementary Organic Compounds AS USSR), and V.S. Abramov (Kazan Chem. Technological Inst. im. S.M. Kirov), Experiments mentioned by V.S. Abramov were conducted by A.I. Bol'shakova.

TOLKACHEVA, T.V.

36885. O vyazkosti, svertyvayemosti krovi, ROE i trombotsitakh u bol'nykh gipertonicheskoy bolezni, lechennykh unipolyarno-otritsatel'noy ionizatsiyey ili radonovymi vannami. Trudy Uzbek. gos. nauch.-issled. in-ta kurortologii i fizioterapii im. Semaskko, sb.11, 1949, 246-56

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Nykh Staty, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

TOLKACHEVA, T.V., kand.med.nauk

Treatment of dystrophic polyarthrititis with Chartak mineral water.
Med. zhur. Uzb. no.6:27-29 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii imeni N.A.Semashko.
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID) (CHARTAK MINERAL WATERS)

SIGAL, A.E.; TOLKACHEVA, T.V.

Rate of radioiodine concentration as an indicator of absorptive
properties of the gastrointestinal tract. Probl. endok. i gorm.
7 no.1:79-82 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(THYROID GLAND) (IODINE--ISOTOPES)
(ALIMENTARY TRACT)

TOLKACHEVA, T.V.

Use of helioaerotherapy under E.A.Cherniavskii's jealousies
in the compound treatment of lesions of the joints in Chartak.
Sbor.trud.Uz.gos.nauch.-issl.inst.kur. i fizioter. 17:135-142
'62. (MIRA 17:7)

POLKACHEVA, T.V.; ISKULOVA, G.G.; LUBYANSKAYA, M.G.; SHTEYNER, I.V.

Liver function in hypertension. Trudy Uz.gos.nauch.-issl. inst.kur.
i fizioter. 13:103-109 '55.

Liver function in hypertension treated with hydroaeroionization
by Professor E.A.Cherniavskii's method. Ibid.:215-218

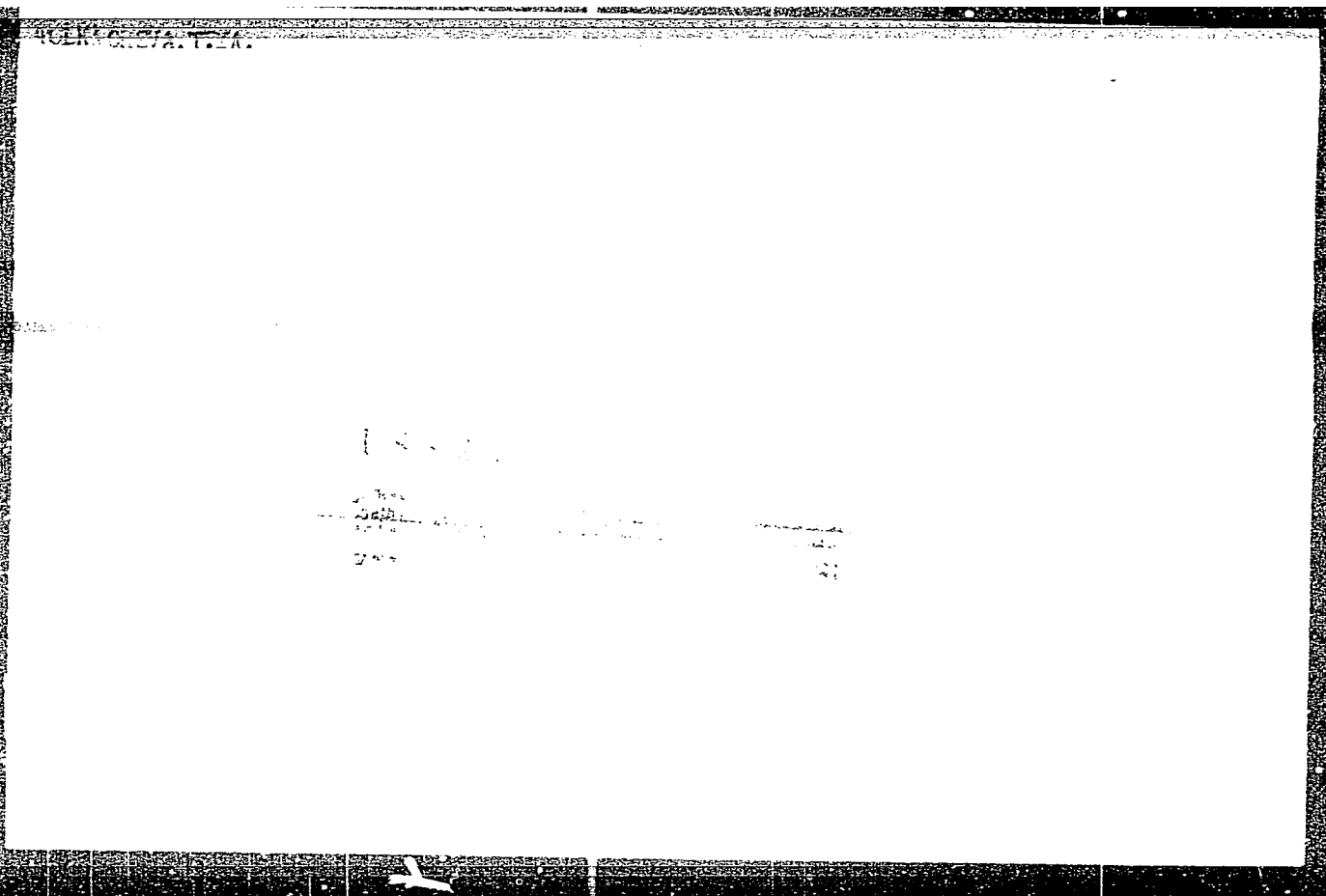
Liver function in hypertension treated with radon baths. Ibid.:
275-278 (MIRA 18:2)

SHULKOVA, Z.P.; TOLKACHEVA, T.V.

Treatment of hypertension with an electric field of ultrahigh frequency. Trudy Uz.gos.nauch.-issl, inst.kur. i fizioter. (MIRA 18:2)
13:299-307 '55.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756110006-4



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756110006-4"

PNOMARENKO, V.A.; TOLKACHEVA, T.Ya.

Reaction of the Grignard reagent 3-chloro-2,4-dimethylpentene-1 with diisopropyl ketone, ethyl formate, and amyl butyrate. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim. nauk no.6:1017-1023 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Grignard reagents) (Carbon compounds)

ALC NR: AP6013520

UR/0120/66/000/002/0169/0173

AUTHOR: Goryunov, N.N.; Ovechkin, Yu.A.; Tolkacheva, Ya.A. Feoktistov, Yu.P.

ORG: None

TITLE: Observation of heat fields in semiconductor devices

SOURCE: Priboiy i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1966, 169-173

TOPIC TAGS: transistor, transistor temperature, temperature sensing film, semiconductor device, heat sensing fluorescent film, fluorescent compound / K-9 fluorescent compound / FKP-03K fluorescent compound / FK-101 fluorescent compound

ABSTRACT: This paper describes a methodology for the exploration of thermal fields on the surface of semiconductor devices, based upon thermal effects on fluorescent films deposited upon the investigated surface. Attention to this method was directed in general by the connection between thermal field patterns and defects in semiconductor devices; and in a more specific way, by the drawbacks of high inertia of other feasible methods, such as e.g. evaporographs. The films used in the described method were dried deposits from ethyl alcohol suspensions, based upon ZnS with added activators. Compound K-9 and FK-101 decrease their brightness upon heating. Compound FKP-03K initially increases its brightness by a temporary flash. The apparatus for the exploration of temperature effects on fluorescence of the compounds consisted of a metal ribbon with the deposited compound on one side irradiated by ultraviolet light

Cord 1/2

UDC: 539.293:536

ACC NR: AP6013520

and observed by a photomultiplier thru an ultraviolet-opaque filter. A heat source and a thermocouple riding upon the opposite side of the metal ribbon controlled the compound's temperature. It was found possible, using three compounds as required, to cover the temperature range of 20 - 250°C., and to attain adequate sensitivity - a doubling of luminosity for a 10°C temperature fall. With this method, the distributions of surface temperatures can be adequately evaluated quantitatively for the purposes at hand. Transistor and diode surface temperature patterns during overloads and breakdowns are shown. Characteristic hot spots appear e.g. upon the surface of a diode under conditions of an avalanche breakthrough. Orig. art. has 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Mar65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ABSTRACT: The phenomenon of secondary punch-through was investigated in alloy germanium transistors and diffusion-alloy germanium transistors. The transistors were altered to impair heat transfer from the collector junctions in order to aid the development of secondary punch-through. The results of the investigation are presented.

L 60847-65

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SUBMITTED: 17MAY64

ENCL: 100

REF: 100

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

REF: 4062

Card 2/2 *gib*

SHAPIRO, N.I.; TOLKACHEVA, Ya.N.; SPASSKAYA, I.G.; FEDOSEYEV, V.M.

Experimental study on the possibility of utilizing protective
substances in radiotherapy of malignant tumors. Vop.onk. 6
no.1:71-79 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(CANCER) (THIOUREA) (X RAYS—THERAPEUTIC USE)

L 11246-62

ACCESSION NR: AP3001070

ENT(1)/ENT(2)/BDS--APFTC/AMD/ASD--AR/E

8/0205/63/003/003/0431/0439

AUTHOR: Shapiro, N. I.; Tolkacheva, Ye. N.

TITLE: Comparative study of the effect of protective substances in the presence of irradiation of tumid and normal tissues

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 431-439

TOPIC TAGS: protective substances, tumors, serotonin, mecamine, mercamine, diethylstilbestrol, aminoethylisotiuron

ABSTRACT: Earlier investigations indicated that aminoethylisotiuron, a protective substance, affects irradiated normal and tumid tissues differently. The purpose of this study is to determine whether other protective substances of different chemical structures do likewise. Four highly effective protective substances were selected: serotonin, mecamine, mercamine, and diethylstilbestrol. Mice and rats with transplanted tumors were exposed to single total gamma radiation (Co sup 60 and Cs sup 137) and all protective substances were administered hypodermically in concentrations optimum for protection. Detailed data on the effect of each substance are given in tables 1-3. The experiments indicate that each of the protective substances protects certain types of tumors and not others because each substance

Card 1/2

L 11246-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001070

has its own selective distribution in the tissues of irradiated animals. The problem of whether the mechanism of non-uniform distribution in the protective substance is the only explanation for differential effects remains unanswered. "The authors express their gratitude to N. N. Suvorov for the serotonin and mecamine preparations, V. I. Suslikov for valuable advice on statistical treatment of material, G. Starna, S. Telepneva, and R. Zakirova for assistance in conducting the experimental part of the study." Orig. art. has: 5 tables, 2 figures, 2 formulas. 5

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moscow. (Institute of Biological Physics AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Feb63

DATE ACQD: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 010

ch/wm
Card 2/2

KUDRYASHOV, Yuriy Borisovich. Prinimali uchastiye: KOZLOV, Yu.P.;
SUMARUKOV, G.V.; TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.; RYABCHENKO, M.V.; TARUSOV, B.N., red.;
CHERKASOVA, V.I., red.; MURASHOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory work in general biophysics in eight volumes]
Praktikum po obshchei biofizike v vos'mi vypuskakh. Pod
obshchei red. B.N.Tarusova. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola.
No.7. [Radiobiology; radiation injury of biological objects
under the effect of a single whole body X-ray or gamma ir-
radiation] Radiobiologiya; luchevoe porazhenie biologicheskikh
ob"ektov pri deistvii obshchego odnokratnogo rentgenovskogo
ili gamma-oblucheniia. 1962. 273 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(RADIOBIOLOGY--LABORATORY MANUALS)

LARIONOV, L.F.; PLATONOVA, G.N.; SPASSKAYA, I.G.; TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.

Reduction of the toxic action of lethal doses of antineoplastic preparations using aminoethylisothiuronium. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.6:68-71 Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F.Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.N.Blokhin) i iz laboratorii teoreticheskikh osnov biologicheskoy zashchity (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk N.I.Shapiro) Instituta biofiziki (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. G.M.Frank) AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Blokhinym.

(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS) (PSEUDOURA)

YEREMENKO, V.N.; TOLMACHEVA, Z.I.; VELIKANOVA, T.Ya.

Structure of titanium carbide alloys with nickel, chromium,
and molybdenum. Issl.po zharopr.splav. 8:95-102 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)
(Powder metallurgy) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

I. 11251-63 FWT(1)/FMT(m)/RDS--AFFTC/AMD/ASD--AR/K
ACCESSION NO: AP3001079

S/0205/63/003/003/0483/0485

AUTHOR: Tolkacheva, Ye. N.; Ganassi, Ye. E.

TITLE: Chronicle. Symposium on action mechanisms of protective substances held in Moscow from 19 to 20 November 1962/

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 483-485

TOPIC TAGS: protective substance action mechanisms, protective substance specialists

ABSTRACT: Seventy-five specialists participated in the symposium held November 19-20, 1962 in Moscow. The main problems considered were: 1) possible protective mechanisms in connection with modern concepts of radiation action, 2) the role of the oxygen effect in protective action mechanisms, 3) selection of model systems and their role in studying problems of protection. Participants reported on studies of various protective substances and advanced theories on their action. In conclusion L. Kh. Bydus pointed out the necessity of evaluating the significance of the mechanisms discussed in terms of the general effect of protection. S. N. Ardashnikov indicated that it is necessary to use substances with different mechanisms for maximum protection because damage to an organism is probably caused not only by

Card 1/2

I. 11254-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001079

unique genetic structures. V. S. Balabukha noted that one of the positive results of the symposium for participants is the development of a viewpoint which considers a multiplicity of mechanisms leading to protection. The article identifies many specialists and their particular fields and institutions.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQD: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1b/wm
2/2

TOLKACHEVA, Yo.N.

Quantitative characteristics of reparative processes taking place
in the organism following total irradiation [with summary in English]
Biofizika 2 no.5:581-588 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Institut biologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR, Moskva.
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.

Characteristics of the effect of radiation on Ehrlich's ascitic carcinoma with reference to problems of radiation protection.
Report No.2: Effect of protective substances on initial radiation reactions in mammalian cells. Biofizika 4 no. 6:726-730 '59.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(RADIATION-PROTECTION) (CANCER)

TOLKACHEVA, Ye. N.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Analysis of the action of several protective substances in the irradiation of cells of animal origin." Moscow, 1961. 17 pp; (Inst of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov of the Academy of Sciences USSR); 120 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 185)

TOLKACHEVA, Ye. N. "Analysis of the Action of Some Protective Agents During Irradiation of Sarcoma Cells." Prophylactic injection of nembutal and glutathion diminished alterations in cell division and radiation damage to structures in cell nuclei.

candidate dissertation listed in Meditsinskaya radiologiya, no. 7, 1964. The article did not state specifically what degree was awarded. The annotated titles deal with studies on radiation physiology, radiation biochemistry, combined trauma and the influence of radiation on regenerative processes, radiation microbiology and immunology, and radiation pharmacology.

ACCESSION NR: AP4027976

S/0205/64/004/002/0253/0258

AUTHOR: Tolkacheva, Ye. N.

TITLE: Action mechanism of indol protectors in irradiation of animals with tumors

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 253-258

TOPIC TAGS: indol radioprotector, ionizing irradiation, action mechanism, serotonin, meksamin, tumor cell radioprotection, Erlich carcinoma, sarcoma 45, radioprotector concentration, radioprotector administration method, chromosome aberration frequency

ABSTRACT: In various literature studies the radioprotective action of serotonin and meksamin has been found ineffective in irradiation of animals with tumors. The present study investigates the hypothesis that tumor cells require higher concentrations of radioprotective preparations. A series of experiments was conducted to determine the dependence of radioprotective action on preparation concentration and also on time and method of preparation administration. Experimental mice inoculated with ascitic Erlich carcinoma and rats inoculated with sarcoma 45 were administered serotonin (0.02 to 0.08 mg/g) subcutan-
Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4027976

ously 10 to 60 min before irradiation (800 r dose) and meksamin was administered orally (0.3 mg/g) 10 to 90 min before irradiation. Chromosome aberration frequency after first cell division served as an index for mice with Erlich carcinoma and weight of tumor on the 21st day after irradiation served as an index for rats with sarcoma 45. Findings indicate that the radioprotective action of serotonin and meksamin is highly effective for total body irradiation, but tumor cells require a change in administering conditions. Serotonin protects the ascitic Erlich carcinoma cells when it is administered 20 to 30 min (instead of 10 min) before irradiation. Meksamin protects ascitic Erlich carcinoma cells and sarcoma 45 cells when it is administered orally and not when administered subcutaneously. The ineffectiveness of serotonin and meksamin in irradiation of animals with tumors when conditions are optimal for protection of normal cells is attributed to an insufficient concentration of the protective preparation in the tumor cell. "The author expresses deep gratitude to N. N. Suvorov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, for the serotonin and meksamin preparations. "Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biofiziki AN SSSR, Moscow. (Biophysics Institute AN SSSR)
Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4027976

SUBMITTED: 29Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.; SHAPIRO, N.I.

Causes of noneffectiveness of aminocetylthioronium following
irradiation of the cells of various tumors. Vop.onk. 7 no.3:68-
72 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(TUMORS) (THIOUREA) (RADIATION PROTECTION)

TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.

Mechanism of the action of indole protectors in irradiated animals with tumors. Radiobiologiya 4 no.2:253-258 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biofiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

SHAPIRO, N.I.; TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.

Comparative study of the action of protective substances
in the irradiation of neoplastic and normal tissues.
Radiobiologiya 3 no.3:431-439 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.; BREGADZE, I.F. (Nenarokova)

Characteristics of the action of some protective substances
in the irradiation of isolated cells in mammals. Radiobio-
logia 2 no.6:907-911 '62 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

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I. 11251-63 FWT(1)/FWT(m)/RDS--AFPTC/AMD/AST--AR/K
ACCESSION NR: AP3001079

S/0205/63/003/003/0483/0485

AUTHOR: Tolkacheva, Ye. N.; Ganassi, Ye. E.

TITLE: Chronicle. Symposium on action mechanisms of protective substances held in Moscow from 19 to 20 November 1962/

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 483-485

TOPIC TAGS: protective substance action mechanisms, protective substance specialists

ABSTRACT: Seventy-five specialists participated in the symposium held November 19-20, 1962 in Moscow. The main problems considered were: 1) possible protective mechanisms in connection with modern concepts of radiation action, 2) the role of the oxygen effect in protective action mechanisms, 3) selection of model systems and their role in studying problems of protection. Participants reported on studies of various protective substances and advanced theories on their action. In conclusion L. Kh. Bydus pointed out the necessity of evaluating the significance of the mechanisms discussed in terms of the general effect of protection. S. N. Ardashnikov indicated that it is necessary to use substances with different mechanisms for maximum protection because damage to an organism is probably caused not only by

Card 1/2

L 11254-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001079

unique genetic structures. V. S. Balabukha noted that one of the positive results of the symposium for participants is the development of a viewpoint which considers a multiplicity of mechanisms leading to protection. The article identifies many specialists and their particular fields and institutions.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQD: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card

1b/wm
2/2

TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.

Characteristics of the effect of radiation on Ehrlich's ascitis carcinoma with reference to the problem of protection. Biofizika
no.5:567-573 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (CANCER)

ELINOVA, N.I.; ROMANOV, G.A.; SOLNTSEV, V.M.; TOLMACHEV, Yu.M.

Magnetic properties of U_2O_5 . Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.5:1112-1113
D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G. Khlopina AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom A.A. Grinbergom.
(Uranium oxides—Magnetic properties)

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.; VILENKINA, G.Ya.

4[5]-aminoimidazole-5[4]-carboxamide in the urine of infants in the first year of their life. Vop.med.khim. 11 no.6:14-17 N-D (MIRA 18:12) '65.

1. Otdel razvitiya i vospitaniya Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR i laboratoriya obmena aminokislot i azotistyykh osnovaniy Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted April 25, 1964.

CA 11F

F.

The extractives of omu (*Dromadeus* sp.) muscles.
N. Tolkahevskaya. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.), 37,
no. 10 (1935). —The following were
isolated: anserine, methylguanidine, creatine, xanthine,
carnitine and choline. Carnosine was absent. This
bears out the theory that the muscles of different species
contain either anserine or carnosine. W. A. P.

ASM, S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

470

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS																									
COMMON ELEMENTS																										COMMON VARIANTS INDEX																									
<p>EXTRACTIVES OF FLESH OF WHITE BEARS. N. F. Tolkachov, skaya and P. Sinakov. <i>Bull. biol. med. exp. U. R. S. S. S. R.</i> 1, 13-14 (1938); <i>Physiol. Abstracts</i> 21, 730. — The authors criticize other workers who report the presence of carnosine and anserine in one and the same animal. In the flesh of the white bear carnosine, but not anserine, was found to be present. E. Bame</p>																																																			
<p>ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N. F. Dr. Biolog. Sci.

Dissertation: "Experimental Study~~ing~~ of the Ontogenesis of Nitrogen Exchange in Children During the First year of Life." First Moscow Order Of Lenin Medical Inst, 1 Dec 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Dec, 1947 (Project #17836)

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.

[Development of metabolic processes in children during the first
year of life] Razvitie protsessov obmena u detei pervogo goda
zhizni. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii med. nauk SSSR, 1951. 155 p.
(Metabolism) (Infants--Growth) (MLRA 6:11)

GULEVICH, V.S.; GETTER, Yu.M., redaktor; KOSHTOYANTS, Kh.S., redaktor;
SEVERIN, S.Ye., redaktor; TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F., redaktor; ENGEL-
GARDT, V.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; DEMIN, N.N., redaktor; SIMKINA,
Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR,
1954. 335 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Biochemistry)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/7 Phy.Biochem. July 57

2845. TOLKACHEVSKAYA N. F. Inst. of Ped., USSR Med. Acad., Moscow (USSR) *The presence of creatine and creatinine in the urine of children under one year* Clin. Chim. Acta 1956, 1/6 (501—510) Graphs 1 Tables 2

Should there be an insufficiency of carbohydrates in a child's organism, creatinuria sets in. Infantile creatinuria is by no means an inevitable concomitant of carbohydrate metabolism peculiar to a certain age. Infantile creatinuria does not necessarily constitute a characteristic peculiarity of creatine metabolism in a growing organism. Demands for carbohydrates are particularly great in infants and must be adequately replenished, since the liver reluctantly relinquishes its glycogen and is still more reluctant to supply carbohydrates if it has insufficient deposits of glycogen. The presence of creatine in the urine of children under one yr. indicates that they apparently need more carbohydrates than has been generally supposed.

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.

Academicina Vladimir Sergeevich Gulevich; on 25th anniversary of
his death. Vop.med.khim. 4 no.5:392-393 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(GULEVICH, VLADIMIR SERGEEVICH, 1867-1933)

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.

Urinary glutamine in children. Vop. med. khim. 5 no.1:16-26 Ja-F '59
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Department for the Study of the Development and Nursing of
Infants, Institute of Pediatrics, The USSR Academy of Medical Sciences,
Moscow.

(GLUTAMINE, in urine,
in child (Rus))

PALLADIN, Vladimir Ivanovich [deceased]; TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.;
SISAKYAN, N.M., otv.red.; PASHKOVSKIY, Yu.A., red.izd-va;
POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk SSSR, 1960. 242 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sisakyan).
(Plant physiology)

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, Nadezhda Filippovna; GRODZENSKIY, D.E., red.; BUL'DYAYEV,
N.A., tekhn.red.

[Development of metabolic process in children in the first year
of life] Razvitie protsessov obmena u detei pervogo goda zhizni.
Izd.2. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 256 p.
(MIRA 13:11)

(METABOLISM)

(INFANTS)

PARNAS, Yakov Oskarovich, akademik [deceased]; DZBANOVSKAYA, A.Ye.
[translator]; ROZENGARD, V.I. [translator]; TOLKACHEVSKAYA,
N.F. [translator]; STEPANENKO, B.N., otv.red.; BRAUNSTEIN,
A.Ye., red.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, A.V., red.; SEVERIN, S.Ye., red.;
ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., red.; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va;
POLKOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Collected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
SSSR, 1960. 491 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(NITROGEN--ANALYSIS) (NAPHTHOQUINONE) (BIOCHEMISTRY)

DANILEVSKIY, Aleksandr Yakovlevich [1838-1923]; TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.,
red.-sostavitel', [translator]; VLADIMIROV, G.Ye., otv.red.
[deceased]; GINTSBURG, G.I., red.izd-va; SUSHKOVA, L.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
SSSR, 1960. 516 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(BIOCHEMISTRY)

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, Nadezhda Filippovna; KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya., prof.,
otv. red.; CHERKASOVA, V.I., red.; TSUKERNIK, I.A., red.;
TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn. red.; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn.red.

[Development of the biochemistry of animals; a short
historical outline] Razvitie biokhimii zhivotnykh; kratkii
istoricheskii ocherk. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 96 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

ALIMOVA, M.M.; TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F.

Modification of the methods for determining the acetylation
capacity of the body. Lab.delo 8 no.8:6-10 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - dotsent M.Ya,Studenikin).
(SULFANILAMIDES) (BENZOIC ACID) (ACETYLATION)

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F., doktor biologicheskikh nauk (Moskva)

Development of metabolic processes in infants under one year
of age. Med. sestra 21 no.3:12-18 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(METABOLISM)
(INFANTS)

TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N. V.

Tolkachevskaya, N. V. and Aluker, R. A. "Ontogenesis of change and balance of nitrogen in one-year old children," Trudy VI Vsesoyuz. s'yezda det. vrachev, posvyashch. pamyati prof. Filatova, Moscow, 1948, p. 428-31

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

32239

S/145/61/000/004/002/008
D221/D301

10.7400

AUTHOR:

Tolkachnik, S.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

The effect of repeated impacts on the resistance of steel to small plastic deformations

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashin-ostroyeniye, no. 4, 1961, 101 - 107

TEXT: The changes in the yield point of two types of steel due to repeated impact loading were investigated. The tested materials, Cr. 45 (St. 45) and Cr. 40X (St. 40 Kh) showed different properties. The first type exhibits a marked yield limit, whereas the second reveals a smooth curve. The number of impacts for obtaining Veler's curve [Abstractor's note: Name transliterated] was chosen to be 2000 - 3000 for the left side and 100,000 - 150,000 for the right side. The variation of the yield limit was studied on different loading levels. Static graphs were obtained in the usual way with the aid of the MM-4A (IM-4A) machine. Dynamic graphs of extension were obtained as oscillograms of a single impact by the method of

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The effect of repeated ...

Yu.Ya. Voloshenko-Klimovitskiy (Ref. 12: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, no. 9, 1956). The magnitudes of the dynamic and static yield limits σ_{sd} and σ_{ss} were calculated on the basis of the extension diagram. The graphs demonstrate that repeated impacts affect σ_s (i.e. the capacity of the material to resist small plastic deformations) essentially. Steel 45 (which is more plastic) exhibited an increase of σ_s more than by 100 %, steel 40Kh showed an insignificant increase of σ_s . In the conditions of fatigue without impacts, the increase of σ_s for steel 45 is only 15 to 40 %. The analysis of results permits the following deductions: Repeated impact loading produces a marked increase of the rate of change of the static yield limit which means that the capacity of transition into the plastic state decreases. The dependence of σ_s on the number of impacts is similar for the static (σ_{ss}) and dynamic (σ_{sd}) yield limits. The difference $\sigma_{sd} - \sigma_{ss}$ does not depend on the number of impacts and is stable up to failure. Let $\Delta\sigma_s^N$, $\Delta\sigma_s^V$, $\Delta\sigma_s^T$ be the re-
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The effect of repeated ...

spective variations of σ_s due only to the number of impacts, only to the velocity of loading and only to the temperature of the surrounding medium. Experiments show that $\Delta\sigma_s = \Delta\sigma_s^N + \Delta\sigma_s^V$. It is probable that this additive properly extends to $\Delta\sigma_s^T$. The author stresses the need for further study of this problem. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 12 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: D. Taylor and A. Tadros, The Chartered Mechanical Engineer, v. 3, no. 2, 1956; F. Warnock and J. Pope, Proc. IME, no. 5, 1947; J. Lessels, "Strength and resistance of materials" N.Y., 1954; G.I. Taylor, Journ. Inst. Civ. Engineers, no. 8, 1946.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khemiko-tekhnologicheskii institut (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1960

Card 3/3

Cond
TOLKACHNIK, S. V.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The strength and durability of steel with repeated shock loads and in the presence of concentrated stresses". Moscow, 1958. 20 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Machine Sci), 150 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 127)

AUTHOR: Tolkachnik, S. V. (Moscow)

SOV/24-58-5-19/31

TITLE: On the Impact Fatigue Under Conditions of Stress
Concentration (Ob udarnoy ustalosti v usloviyakh
kontsentratsii napryazheniy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh
Nauk, 1958, Nr 5, pp 106-110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In recent years a number of useful results have been obtained by Lamps (Ref 5), Taylor and Tadros (Ref 6) and other authors. The bending of smooth specimens under the effect of repeated impact was investigated by Davidenkov and Belyayeva (Ref 8) and these authors found that in a number of cases the ordinary fatigue curves are not the same as the impact fatigue curves. In this paper the same problem is investigated for specimens containing stress concentrators. On the basis of earlier work of Davidenkov (Ref 10), it can be assumed that the basic factor which determines the strength in the case of impact fatigue is the magnitude of the ordinary fatigue limit. The resistance to fracture under a single impact will only play the role of a deviation factor, causing a shift of the impact fatigue curve relative to the ordinary fatigue curve.

Card 1/4 For evaluating the stresses in the specimen during repeated

SOV/24-58-5-19/31

On the Impact Fatigue under Conditions of Stress Concentration

impacts, the known method of using the specimen itself as a dynamometer was used; wire strain gauges were glued onto its thicker part. The mass of the hammer was over 100 times as large as the mass of the specimen and therefore it can be assumed that the transition from the thicker part to the active smooth part of the specimen represents a system with one degree of freedom. For verifying the possibility of using static solutions under conditions of stress concentration and repeated impact load, it was necessary to use experimental methods, since theoretical solutions are not available. For this purpose the method of etching patterns of Fry was used which additionally enable verifying the here mentioned analogy during transition to the elastic-plastic loading in the range of small plastic deformations. The batch of specimens with a ring-shaped recess was sub-divided into two parts, one of which was subjected to static loading on an IM-4 machine ($v = 1.2 \text{ mm/min}$), the other on a machine for repeated impact loading ($v = 1.5 \text{ m/sec}$) and subsequently they were etched by the Fry method (for thirteen hours in an Oberhoffer solution); Card 2/4 it can be seen from the photographs of the cuts, reproduced

SOV/24-58-5-19/31

On the Impact Fatigue under Conditions of Stress Concentration

in Fig.2, that in both cases of loading the sliding lines are almost equal. The experiments were carried out on specimens made of medium carbon steel (St-45) and low carbon steel (St-40Kh) and, by means of heat treatment, contrasting plasticity and strength properties were produced in the specimens. Impact fatigue curves were obtained for notched specimens and the impact fatigue characteristics are directly compared with similar characteristics pertaining to ordinary fatigue, both in the case of presence and absence of stress concentrations. It was found that the basic factor determining the order of magnitude of the impact fatigue limit is the resistance to ordinary fatigue. The resistance to failure by a single impact acts as a shifting factor; if the resistance of the material to a single impact is not large enough, its impact fatigue strength can be low compared with the strength under ordinary fatigue conditions. The extent of such a drop in the fatigue strength can be considerable under conditions of stress concentration.

Card 3/4 A method is proposed of quantitative evaluation of the

On the Impact Fatigue under Conditions of Stress Concentration SOV/24-58-5-19/31
extent of this reduction in the fatigue strength from
the magnitude of the characteristic value β taking into
consideration the effect of stress concentration.

$$\beta = (-1 + K_{f2}/K_{f1}) 100, \%$$

where K_{f1} - effective coefficient of stress
concentration in the case of ordinary
fatigue;
 K_{f2} - effective coefficient of stress
concentration in the case of repeated
impact fatigue.

Acknowledgments are made to G. V. Uzhik for his guidance
during the execution of the here described work.
There are 4 figures, 1 table and 12 references,
6 of which are Soviet, 4 English, 2 German.

SUBMITTED: November 28, 1957

Card 4/4

TOIKACHNIK, S.V.; ROSTOKINSKIY, V.V.

Deformation of a squeezed thin glass plate (film) under
a uniformly distributed load. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.2:327-
330 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy khimo-tekhnicheskii institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.
Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Deformations(Mechanics))
(Elastic plates and shells)

15.2120

35730
S/020/62/143/002/014/022
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Tolkachnik, S. V., and Rostokinskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Deformation of thin fitted glass plates (films) under the action of uniform stress

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 2, 1962, 327 - 330

TEXT: In an effort to derive formulas for the strength of thin glass plates, the authors studied the conditions of fitting and deforming such plates under uniform stress. Proceeding from Karman's equations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D}{h} \nabla \nabla w &= L(w, \Phi) + \frac{p}{h}; \\ \frac{1}{E} \nabla \nabla \Phi &= -\frac{1}{2} L(w, w), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(w, \Phi) &= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial r^2} - \\ &\quad - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varphi} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \right); \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Card 1/2

Deformation of thin fitted glass...

S/020/62/143/002/014/022
B104/B102

(S. P. Timoshenko, Theory of Plates and Shells, N.-Y., 1959), the two ways of fitting thin glass plates, as shown in Fig. 1, were investigated. The results obtained with boundary conditions allowing for the sliding of fixed glass plates (Fig. 1b) are in good agreement with experimental data. Under these boundary conditions, maximum stress is reached in the center of the plate, which is consistent with the kind of plate destruction. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

PRESENTED: May 3, 1961, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1961

Fig. 1. Stress diagram of thin glass plates.
Legend: (a) fixed; (b) sliding.

Card 2/3

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Methods for the analysis of red phosphorus. S. A. LOKACHOV AND M. A. PORTNOV. *Z. anal. Chem.* 52, 122-33; *Zhur. Prikladn. Khim.* 3, 1905-11 (1950).

Red P is likely to contain traces of metal salts, As, H₂SO₄, P acids and a small quantity of yellow P. The detns. of total P, P acids and yellow P present certain difficulties and the expts. described in this paper show that the methods hitherto used are far from satisfactory. The following procedures are recommended. **Total P.** To 0.25 g. of sample in a 100 cc. Philips' flask, add 2-3 cc. of water and then, while heating on the water bath with the flask covered, carefully add small portions of a saturated soln. of Br in concd. HNO₃. White vapors should not form on the surface of the water soln. of Br in concd. HNO₃. The oxidation is incomplete if it is hurried. This treatment requires about 20 min.; the oxidation is incomplete if it is hurried. Evap. the soln. to a small vol. and add 5 cc. more of the Br HNO₃. Repeat this treatment with Br-HNO₃. Finally evap. till all acid fumes are removed. Add a little hot water, filter and det. H₂PO₄ in the filtrate in the usual manner, eventually weighing as Mg₂P₂O₇. **P acids.** Digest 20 g. of sample 12-15 hrs. with shaking, make up to the mark with 2 N H₂SO₄ and water. After digesting 12-15 hrs. with shaking, make up to the mark and filter through linen. To 50 cc. of filtrate add 5 cc. of Br HNO₃ mist. and det. the P as described above. **Yellow P.** Cover 15-20 g. of sample in a 100 cc. measuring flask with CS₂ and digest 12-15 hrs. with shaking. Filter into a flask filled with CO₂ and keep the funnel also filled with this gas to prevent oxidation. Take 50 cc. of the filtrate, using CO₂ to empty the pipet into a flask contg. Br₂ aq. Shake and add more Br unless an excess is present as shown by the color. Distil off the CS₂ on the water bath, using a condenser, and to the residue add Br HNO₃ and continue as in the detn. of total P. **Detn. of H₂O.** Dry in a vacuum desiccator for 1.5-2 days. W. F. H.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TOLKACHOV, S. A.

261T74

USSR/Electronics - Conferences
Transistors

Jul 53

"The All-Union Scientific and Technical Conference of
Dosaaf Radio Amateur Designers," V. Korobovkin

Radio, No 8, p 12

The conferences, held in June in Moscow, opened with
an address by A. I. Berg. Engr S.A. Tolkachov read
a lecture on "Crystal Diodes and Triodes and Their
Possible Utilization in Radio Equipment." Author
complains of lack of practical data in latter report.
Engr V.P. Shishmakov read a lecture on magnetic and
dielectric amplifiers.

261T74

METHODS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF RED PHOSPHORUS. S. A. TOKACHOV AND M. A. PORTNOV. Z. anal. Chem. 82, 122-131; Zhur. Prikladn. Khim. 3, 126-14 (1950).																									
Red P is likely to contain traces of metal salts, As, H ₂ SO ₄ , P acids and a small quantity of yellow P. The details of total P, P acids and yellow P present certain difficulties and the expts. described in this paper show that the methods hitherto used are far from satisfactory. The following procedures are recommended. Total P. To 0.25 g of sample in a 100 cc Philips' flask, add 2-3 cc of water and then, while heating on the water bath with the flask covered, carefully add small portions of a satd. soln. of Br in concd. HNO ₃ . White vapors should not form on the surface of the water. This treatment requires about 20 min.; the oxidation is incomplete if it is hurried. Evap. the soln. to a small vol. and add 5 cc more of the Br-HNO ₃ . Repeat this treatment with Br-HNO ₃ . Finally evap. till all acid fumes are removed, eventually weighing as water, filter and det. H ₂ O, in the filtrate in the usual manner, eventually weighing as Mg ₃ P ₂ O ₇ . P acids. Digest 20 g. of sample in a 250 cc. measuring flask with 20 cc. of 2 N H ₂ SO ₄ and water. After digesting 12-15 hrs. with shaking, make up to the mark and filter through linen. To 50 cc. of filtrate add 5 cc. of Br-HNO ₃ , mix and det. the P as described above. Yellow P. Cover 15-20 g of sample in a 100 cc. measuring flask with CS ₂ and digest 12-15 hrs. with shaking. Filter into a flask filled with CO ₂ and keep the funnel also filled with this gas to prevent oxidation. Take 50 cc. of the filtrate, using CO ₂ to empty the pipet into a flask contg. Br-aq. Shake and add more Br unless an excess is present as shown by the color. Distil off the CS ₂ on the water bath, using a condenser, and to the residue add Br-HNO ₃ and continue as in the detn. of total P. Detn. of H₂O. Dry in a vacuum desiccator for 1-2 days. W. F. H.																									
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

117 ART 2nd CODED

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Method of obtaining concentrated anthracene by sul-
 onation of raw anthracene in an indifferent solvent and
 utilization of the sulfonated product for synthetic tanning
 agents. Ya. P. Berkman and D. V. Tolokachev. *Trans.*
11 Mendeleev Congr. Theoret. Applied Chem. 1932 2, Pt.
 1, 663-72(1935).—From a crude material contg. 10-15%
 of anthracene and 15-25% of carbazole, by treating with
 concd. H_2SO_4 in the presence of kerosene as solvent
 during 2.5 hrs. at 100-100° there are obtained simulta-
 neously concd. anthracene for dye production and a sul-
 fonated product suitable for the production of synthetic
 tanning agents. The concd. product contains 80% an-
 thracene (or 40% if the kerosene is repeatedly used with-
 out regeneration). Very little carbazole is left. From
 the 35-40% product the 80% one can be easily obtained
 by secondary crystn. at 80-100°. By heating from 200%
 of solvent an 80% product can be obtained. By heating
 with addn. of raw anthracene and naphthalene, the sul-
 fonated product can be worked up to a material suitable
 for the production of synthetic tanning agents. Tech.
 phenanthrene is obtained as a by-product of the concn.
 process. E. E. Stefanowsky

ASAC-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117 ART 2nd CODED

12240000, 5

✓ An investigation of the $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ Al_2O_3 polymorphic transformation by the luminescence spectra. A. K. Trofimov and S. S. Volkachov (State Univ., Leningrad). Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR. 104, 54-56 (1955). — Al_2O_3 activated with 1 mole % of Eu by the addn. of $\text{Eu}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ to the oxide and calcining for 30 min. at 600 to 1230° was studied for phosphorescence spectra changes. Band spectra are observed when calcining below 900°, and line spectra begin to appear above 900°, with wave lengths of 6940, 6960, 6200, 6230, and 6500 Å. in the visible spectrum, and 7090, 7160, and 7180 Å. in the infrared. The band spectra disappear when heating to 980 \pm 5°, and line spectra alone remain. X-ray investigation show a polymorphic $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ transformation in a temp. range of 900-930° regardless of the Al_2O_3 production method, and the phosphorescence spectra indicate the structure changes. W. M. Sternberg

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Sternberg

1ST AND 2ND SHEETS										3RD AND 4TH SHEETS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">BC</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">B-II-1</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 200px; left: 300px; width: 400px; text-align: center;"> <p>Production of concentrated anthracene by enrichment of crude anthracene in an indifferent solvent and utilizing the enriched product for synthetic tanning agents. F. BERGMAN and D. V. TOLSTOMSKY, (Trans. VI. Mendeleev Congr. 1925, 2, Pt. 1, 263-272). Material containing 10-15% of anthracene (I) and 15-25% of carbazole is treated with conc. H₂SO₄ in benzene for 24 hr. at 60-100° to yield a conc. (80%) (I), a sulphonation product which can be incorporated with crude (I) and C₆H₆ to furnish a tanning agent. Cr. Abs. (c).</p> </div>										<div style="position: absolute; top: 300px; left: 10px; transform: rotate(-90deg); font-size: 0.8em;">COMMON ELEMENTS</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 300px; right: 10px; transform: rotate(90deg); font-size: 0.8em;">COMMON VARIABLE INDEX</div>									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>120000 121000 122000 123000 124000 125000 126000 127000 128000 129000</p> </div> <div> <p>130000 131000 132000 133000 134000 135000 136000 137000 138000 139000</p> </div> <div> <p>140000 141000 142000 143000 144000 145000 146000 147000 148000 149000</p> </div> <div> <p>150000 151000 152000 153000 154000 155000 156000 157000 158000 159000</p> </div> <div> <p>160000 161000 162000 163000 164000 165000 166000 167000 168000 169000</p> </div> <div> <p>170000 171000 172000 173000 174000 175000 176000 177000 178000 179000</p> </div> <div> <p>180000 181000 182000 183000 184000 185000 186000 187000 188000 189000</p> </div> <div> <p>190000 191000 192000 193000 194000 195000 196000 197000 198000 199000</p> </div> </div>																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>120000 121000 122000 123000 124000 125000 126000 127000 128000 129000</p> </div> <div> <p>130000 131000 132000 133000 134000 135000 136000 137000 138000 139000</p> </div> <div> <p>140000 141000 142000 143000 144000 145000 146000 147000 148000 149000</p> </div> <div> <p>150000 151000 152000 153000 154000 155000 156000 157000 158000 159000</p> </div> <div> <p>160000 161000 162000 163000 164000 165000 166000 167000 168000 169000</p> </div> <div> <p>170000 171000 172000 173000 174000 175000 176000 177000 178000 179000</p> </div> <div> <p>180000 181000 182000 183000 184000 185000 186000 187000 188000 189000</p> </div> <div> <p>190000 191000 192000 193000 194000 195000 196000 197000 198000 199000</p> </div> </div>																			

A-1

BC

Determination of sulphuric acid in solutions containing aluminium, chromium, and ferric sulphate. III. S. A. TOLKATSONEV and J. G. TIROVA (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1945, 8, 1271--1283).—25 ml. of aq. $\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)_3$ are titrated with 0.5N-NaOH, an excess of 12 ml. of which is then added; the solution is diluted to 100 ml., and saturated with CO_2 , at the b.p., cooled, and diluted to 260 ml., filtered, and the excess of alkali in an aliquot part of the filtrate is titrated with 0.5N- H_2SO_4 (Me-orange). $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ is determined analogously, an excess of 10 ml. of 0.5N-NaOH being added per 0.1 g. of Cr_2O_3 in the solution. In the case of $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ treatment with CO_2 is not necessary; the excess of alkali should be 8 ml. per 0.1 g. of Fe_2O_3 . The mean error is ± 0.2 – 0.3% .

R. T.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UU UV UW UX UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VU VV VW VX VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WU WV WW WX WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ

1ST AND 2ND SUBJECTS
 PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX
 A-1
 BC
 Voids of native arsenic near Guly village in the Chita district.
 N. Tolmachevskaya (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1941, 80,
 229-233).—The occurrence and analysis of the deposits are
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 A 50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
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 1ST AND 2ND SUBJECTS
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Method of analyzing the technical and economic indices of
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TOLKATSER, D.Ya., inzh.-ekonomist; NEYYENBURG, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk

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Readers' response to the article by V.V. Dobrovolskiy and I.D. Basishvili "Efficiency of using hydraulic mining for leaving rocks in a mine."; "Ugol'", 1962, No.7. Ugol' 38 no.3:63 Mr '63. (MIRA 18:3)

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69-72 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

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1ST AND 2ND DEPT.										3RD AND 4TH DEPT.									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> BC R-4 </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 100px;"> <p>Substances of amine (guanidine) group. N. Tolstoschewskaja (Arch. sci. Biol. U.R.S.S., 1956, 87, 357-380).— Ascorbine, methylguanidine, creatine, xanthine, carnitine, and choline, but not carnosine, were isolated. (M. Ann. (d))</p> </div>																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">OPEN</div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">COMMON ELEMENTS</div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">MATERIALS INDEX</div> </div>																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>ASB. S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>1ST DEPT. DIVISION</p> </div> <div> <p>2ND DEPT. DIVISION</p> <p>3RD DEPT. DIVISION</p> </div> </div>																			

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